and that no investment is worse than that of tention of all right minded men. They are dot powder and soct

Coming Events is Hurope. ibaldi's announcement, that in March of 1861 Italy will have to contribute her utmost to meet a war in which a million of Italians will be required to take an active part, is still fresh in the public mind. But it is less widely known that the war is to be directed against Austria, and that it is to involve a revolution in Hungary and a death struggle for Venetia.

This is no secret plan of action, for never was any contemplated event of the kind more openly declared by all concerned. We learn that the Italian army will soon number more than two hundred regiments, and that the absorbing desire of every man in them, a few of the Neapolitan corps excepted, is to pursue the detested foreigners out of the Quadrilateral. The Warsew Conference, we know, resulted in no programme for immediate action, but the sovereigns who met there expressed a mutual willingness to render each other assistance by the occupation of strategical posi-tions in territories not belonging to the occupying sovereign, in the event of a French war and a general insurrection of their subject races. And it is probable that the allies of Austria have consented to hold her great fortresses for her if barassed by a coninnetion of the French and revolutionary troops. In this coming war between Austria and

Italy it is hard to say whether France or the Northern Powers will remain neutral or not; but the policy of Austria in dealing with Italy and Bungary at the outset of hostilities would have great effect in determining them in their course of action. It is clear that Italy, unaid ed by Hungary, could do nothing in such a war; and the question therefore arises; what does Hungary want to fight for, and is she justifled in her demands? The Austrian charter failed in conciliating the Hungarian people, or in removing in the least that settled conviction. that they feel of the insincerity of the House of Hapsburg. But perhaps they judge Francis Joseph hardly; they want Hungary to be what It was previous to 1848, to have its old constitu tion and its old boundaries restored, and they are disappointed with anything short of that result, and attribute whatever concessions they have received to the few of an alliance of Hungary with Italy. Their legion acting under Garibaldi, and the identity of interests between the two countries, have strengthened the link which connects them with Italy although their regard for the Italians is small. They like Italy because they consider their political cause inseparable from hers, and that it is their Interest as foes of Austria to ally themselves with other foes of a like order. The unity of feeling which they share against the one Power will draw them closer in the bond of friend ship, and the Hungarians will take good care to profit by their friendship with Italy to obtain new concessions. In return they will feel bound by the ties of honor and interest to lend a helping hand when needed to the I alians, and if they use the new kingdom to assist them in regaining the old constitution, the latter can hardly be accepted without measures being adopted towards securing the cession of Venetia. It is possible that the imminent danger which would threaten the Austrian empire from such an alliance might induce her to decline the combat and comply with the Hungarian demands, even, eventually, to the extent of ceding Venetia If she consents to fight, the struggle will be desperate and her risk of destruction very great. It will therefore be well, in order to avert such a catastrophe, for the Cabinet of Vienna on the first meeting of the Hungarian Diet, to deof procedure by which the claims of Hungary should be conceded to the farthest extent com patible with the security of the empire. Then Hongary might formally press for the cession of Venetia, so doing a good turn for Italy. whose friendship assisted her in obtaining all that she wanted from Austria. The imperial government would have no alternative but to comply. If, however, Hungary, in the event of Austria making the required concessions in the first instance to preference to a war still goes on to pursue for her advantages by putting her

THE CONSERVATIVE VOICE OF THE SOUTH-IN-PORTANT LETTERS FROM PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN. - We published yesterday a very interesting letter from the Secretary of War in reply to a circular asking him for his views on the present state of the country. We give to day Letters from Herschel V. Johnson, of Gaorgia, and Governor Houston, of Texas. These gentlemen are known throughout the country as strong partisans of the Union. Mr. Johnson has carried the banner of conservatism through a hundred battles, and is one of those wise and prudent Southern men who believe that the South should contend against Northern fanaticlem within the Union. Nevertheless, Mr. Johnson does not hesitate to say that unless the North extends the office branch-unless the Personal Liberty bills are re-pealed—unless the rights of the South in the Territories are respected, and unless the cotton States have the most undoubted guarantees that slavery will not be molested where it now exists at least four States will follow South Carolina, and go out of the Uplon on the 4th of March pext. Mr. John con hopes that this calamity may be averted. and is anxious that the President elect should, at an early day, make an official declaration as to his official programme.

to the sword, then she, will more the reproach of Europe, and do herself more born than good,

throwing the entire continent into con-

It is evident from Houston's letter that there has been a severe outside pressure upon him. The secessionist party in Texas is powerful. united and determined. The Governor-always a devoted friend of the Union -declares that he will be ready to resist the first en croachment upon the rights of the South, and that while he is a strong Union man, he will join with the movement to resist black republican aggression upon Southern Institutions. Housten calls upon Lincoln for a declaration of his intentions, and is opposed to taking any decisive action until after the 4th of March.

The letter of Governor Floyd is similar in its tone to those of Houston and Johnson. He believes in the right of peaceable secession, and declares that the border States could not, in the event of revolution, stand neutral. He is not for secession "so long as any honorable effort can be made to preserve the Union on a constitutional basis, guaranteeing equality, justice and protection to the negro property of the Bouth."

We commend these letters to the especial at-

the utterances of rabid disunionists like Keitt or Rhett, but the well weighed opinions of calm, conservative, Union-loving statesmen, who cannot full to see, while they sincerely deplore, the dangerous position in which the republic stands. Northern men who have some thing at stake in the Union should use all possible means to meet the conservative element in the South at least half way.

THE CHIRIQUI EXPEDITION -- In another column will be found the reports of the officers sent out to the Iathmus of Chiriqui, under a resolution of Congress of last session, to report upon its barbors, coal beds and general adaptability for a government naval station. The barbors of Chiriqui, on the Atlantic side, are described to be so large, deep and well protected that vessels of the largest size can ride in safety there. On the Pacific side, the barbor of Golfito is reported by Lieutenant Jeffers to be unsurpassed in natural facilities. There is no bar or other obstruction at the entrance, which is upwards of half a mile in width and about a mile in depth, with an excellent anchorage in good holding ground, in five, seven and twelve fathoms of water. This outer harbor is separated by a sand spit, a file in length by a few feet in width (around the northern extremity of which there is an excellent channel, eight hundred yards wide, with not ess than five fathoms water), from the inner arbor, four miles in length, with an average breadth of one mile. The inner harbor has about a square mile of anchorage, with a depth of five fathoms, sufficient for the largest ships, and about three square miles of anchorage for vessels of smaller size, Dr. Evans. the geologist, reports that the average depth of the coal seams in the vicioity of the Chiriqui Lagoon and the islands adjacent is seventy-three and a half feet, varying in quality in different localities, from lignites of woody structure to semi-bituminous and anthracite coal. The best exposures of coal are to be found on the Changanola river. Their aggregate thickness is thirty feet. Some of them present more the appearance of anthracite than bituminous coal. It burns freely, with a strong heat, and is believed to be suitable for domestic, mechanical and commercial purposes. The analysis of the specimens taken from these seams is at present being made by Dr. Jackson, of Boston, and a final report will shortly be made to the department on the subject.

Lieut. Morton, who made the survey of the proposed railroad between the two oceaus, tates it to be quite practicable. His report. however, is exceedingly meagre, and does not establish satisfactorily the grounds of his opinion. He promises, however, a fuller statement of the data on which it is based in another report, sea sickness and the fatigues which he suffered on the Isthmus having combined to render the present one incomplete.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN POLITICS-A REACTION EXPECTED.-At the latest dates our consins on the other side of the Atlantic had received the news of Lincoln's election, and were very much delighted with it. The British journals, without any important exceptions, have looked at American politics through Mr. Seward's epectacies, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that they should regard the triumph of the republican party as a panacea for all the ille with which the political system of the United States has been afflicted. We an prehend, however, that the peas by the pext teamer will wear a different complexon. There are two great causes which will work together to produce this reaction. One is political and the other financial and commercial. Britain and the United States been so firm as at

The reception of the Prince of Wales in this

country was the best proof we could give that old prejudices had died away, and that we were ready to join bands with England and go forward with our ancient enemy in the work of progress, of dvitization and in the extension of liberal ideas. The English seem to understand this futly, and regarded the history of the Prince's visit as the very best evidence of the courtesy, good feeling and fraterulty which one great Power should bear to another. And it must be recoileded that England is maintain ing single handed the old contest of liberatien against desportem—the right of the people to govern themselves—the power of the pen Great Britain that nothing should happen to weaken the United States, the only Power to which England could look for support in the event of a combination of the Europeau Powers against ber. It is also the interest of the other Powers that the Union should bdissolved, and in the same proportion it is important to Great Britain that no star should disappear from the American flag.

The English journalists understand this very well, but they have been misled by the black republican leaders, and have been induced to believe that no trouble would result from the triumph of a sectional party. When they re-ceive the news from South Carolina—when they are informed that the cotton States are upon the brink of revolution, and that already the commercial interests of the country have been prostrated by a panic which has been caused altogether by political events-when they see that all our securities have depreciated to a most unprecedented extent, and that there is for even the soundest stocks still a lower depth-they, as well as many misguided people on this side of the water, will see what a terrible blunder they have made.

The British merchants and bankers-really the ruling powers of England-were not in the most comfortable position when the Asia sailed. Toe Bank of England and the Bank of France had made a temporary arrangement with a view to relieve the money market, and the London writers hoped that the Bank would lower the rate of interest, which had been raised to six per cent in order to arrest the outgo of specie. On the heels of this arrargement the news of the American panic was received. The depreciation of our exchange, now standing at 103; a 104, would compel our English customers to ship specie to pay for cotton and breadstuffs, which they must have. The country drained of its specie, the Bank would be compelled to raise the rate of interest, instend of lowering it; a great quantity of American securities would be sent back; the panic would extend all over the United Kingdom; bankers would break, merchants become bank-

rupts, and the final result may be the suspen-

sion of the Bank of England, au'd a year or more of upparalieled commercial distre. All these events are in the line of probability, and the very next reamer may bring us the ne. vs that the panic has begun. Already the Italian qu'estion has been nearly forgotten in the absorbing interest which is attached to the present position of the United States—the great republican power which has been so long the terror of despots and the hope of the oppressed. All Europe is interested in the result of the struggle now going on in this nation, but to Great Britain it is a matter of almost vital importance.

THE UPRISING OF THE P OPLE. -The people of New Jersey are about to assemble in their marres to take into con-ideration the present alarming crisis. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, the Common Council adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor of that city to call a meet ing of the citizens to take action in view of " the erious peril of the dissolution of the Union of these United States, under whose protection we bave grown to be a great and prosperous nation" What is the State of New York about, and especially the city of New York, which has more to lose by the dissolution of the Union than any other city in the Union? If the whole of the New England States seceded from the confederation it would not affect her interests in the slightest degree; and if there is to be any secession that is the kind of it that the citiz-ne of New York would prefer. If the South ern States sec-de the whole North suffers, but most of all the great commercial city of New York, whose prosperity has been built up by the Union and by the Southern trade.

We do not expect the Common Council to take any step tending in the direction of the interests of the city. Their business is to rob it, as the business of members of Congress appears to be to plunder the nation at large. But we hope Mayor Wood will at once convege a n setupe of the civizens of all classes to express their opinions on the momentous crisis, and to adopt such action as the urgency of the cascemands. And we hope the merchants who held the meeting on the steps of the Exchange before the election will attend. But let the people, at all events, attend in their might, and republiste the politicians and scoundrels who bave brought the Union to the briss of de struction Mr Icerson in reply to Mr. Hale. in the United States Senate, said he did no fear so much what Northern Legislatures did se be teared the popular sectionent of the North Let us ocavince bim, and convince the South that the real popular feeling of the North is in favor of justice and fair play to the Sauthern States and opposed to all and slavery crusa les sympat their institutions.

It is in vain to wait for leaders. It is tim for the people to take the matter into their own bands. By prompt and rectsive action they may jet avert the progress of disunton at the South, and save from dissolution the poble eoifi e of liberty erected by our ancestors.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT LINCOLN'S ELECTION. When the original mode of elegang the Presidept of the United States was ob suged-at the time of the difficulty between Aaron Burr aud Jefferson-it was generally supposed that the plan of voting by districts, as we do now in the election of members of Congress, would be adopted; but, owing to the machinations of cartain politiciess and the ambilion of others, the mode of election by general ticket was adopted in this State, and it finally spread over all the others. Many people not thoroughly an quainted with the working of the system-an foreigners especially-are surprised how Mr. Lincoln courd have been elected while be only received one third of the pepular vote, although biots instead of he general ticket had been lot lowed, it can be shown that Lincoln would have been detested

It required to elect 152 votes in the elec toral colleges, and Lipcoln received 180; but had the vote been by districts bwould have received only 145 votes, and won a therefore have been beaten. Here is a table of the votes be received, and the votes be would have received noder the district system. in the following States:

By Districts.
 New Jersey
 4

 New York
 35

 Ohio
 23

 Pennsylvania
 27
 Total... 126

To nederstand he hasis upon which this table is made out, we will state that in every grees was elected an unit Lincoln Presidential elector would also have been chosen bud the cote been given by districts. For example, I incoin gets the whole thirty-five votes in New York wherens eleven districts elected d-mocrate to Congress and he would there fore hate of only twenty lour votes tostend of thirty five; and so it was in Pennsylvania. Ohio Indiana sad the other States quoted Bb FP.

VERMONT NEGROES AND WOOL - The State of Vermont has refused to repeal ber Personal Liberty hill, hat she has since then been compelled to submit to a repeal in the price of wool. This staple, which is her chief product, since Lincoln's election, has decided from ten to fifteen cents per pound-a reduction of maif a million of dollars in one year's production in that State alone.

The Last Novelty to Hats - Knox Hashesty sound he blokely Hat a fabro of exceeding heats of marking a fabro of exceeding a mestion of one of orealing a mestion of one of one of orealing a fabro of the fabro of the

Notice.—Leavy & Co.'s Successors, Hunt & DUSENIS I having had a number of their fine fashious bie Breat Hate stake jujured by masks from the resent fire at the actor Hune have rettle mane saide to be sold at a reduction in price of \$2 per tat, for a few days only, at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 actor Huns.

Staip way & Som's Overstrung Grand and square Plants are now occasioned the best manufactured are warranted for five fram Warrecome El and 5t Walker s. Shirts, #2 Irss.—Siz for SS.

Magar Robes do Chambre at half price.

Depot 105 Chatham street, corpor of Pearl.

Boys' Clothing-Great Bargains at De

Denauce Salamander Safes-With Pa

tent powder proof locks and cross bars. Also fire and burghts proof sideboard and partor sales. Depoi 61 Engrap shock occurs of College place. ROBERT 20 FARRUK. White, the Hatter, has Just Issued His new style for the holidars. Furs, Furs now retailing at whole-mic prices, at 216 Breadeny.

THE CROTON WATER DIFFICULTY. THE WATER NOW ALL RIGHT. SCENES AROUND THE CITY.

THE WORKERS AT THE BREAK

THE ESCAPED WATER AND THE PANIC SUBSIDING.

The difficulty with the Oroton is at an end for the pre sept—at least we trope so., If the prognostications of late last evening have been fulfilled, by the time our readers are p-rusing this record they will doubtless have a good supply of the limpid element. As we said yesterday, do you could, without great inconvenience, use even a pailsay there are enhty thousand houses in New York-there may be more—if each bouse by economy saves but one patiful per day, the result will show a saving of eightyseven millions, six hundred thousand gallons of water in the course of the year—more than chough to half fill the receiving or large receiver at Eighty-sixth street. Readers think of this, and if you wish to retain the benedix of a pientiful water supply, the want of which has been so greatly felt there past two days, he careful. By this it is not to be od that our readers are to allow themselves or their dwellings to be dirty, so as to save the water. Fa "Cleantiness to pert to Goditness." herefore e clean. But do not allow such wilful waste to occur as have recently been of daily occurrence. See that your children on not play with the hydrants in your gardens, themselves and their companions wet from the grown of their heads to the sole of their feet; and look after your

SCENES AROUND TOWN VESTERDAY. The excite cont was no so intense yesterday as it had

that most of the spotteants at the pumps and bydrauts had obtained a supply enough to last them for a day or the scepe in several piaces very lively and anima of that we have not ree a enough to give in this insue, our some idea may se gathered from the few incidents given

The streem of people that on foursday flocked to this pump was much moderated yesterday, and keet in such good order that the pottos were not required to be on duty there. Some of enter mixing with the dirt of the adjoining sen hear turnbled over into the gutter in consequence of the has being conful. "On, where is the pretty boy with the Curry Bar, "said or, who was a very gainst to me yearday?" "Oh, be that feet the girl's paid" sai-mouther "Be thet or out; tere to day " "More't the pits," remarked a third "He was a darlint, ears." And no on to the end of the obsoure. The proprietor of the nump had been requested by his neighbors to take off the handle, as the number of people country from all estil the Critica water was regularly on sgain, "Oh, the complainant surfily replied, as he stalked away So, not entertanding the growling and grombling

EAST BROADWAY AND MONTGOMERY STREET. The pump here was much more used yearerday than e one just a oken of. All the servant girls for a quarter a mile around made use of the water from this pump. scene of some amusement to the bystap fers was caused by several somen quarrelling for the right of proc-ducy, which queriel resulted in a fight and a roll in the gutter Bonnets and shawls were soon pulled of the beds of those combatants who had them on, and if the bars had been loose, that would have one of too. When women fight, they—fight there's he other word for it. But while this fighting was going on, as socident sourced which stopped the mrice, and all joined together in a pitiful " What shall we stant working of the pump had worn away and broken putants, but the remainder said that "If it had not been so and so they would have got their supply," and such like remarks. After the growd had clear the pump, not before several of the bystanders had tried to do se and failed, and he sent two of his men with it to the bestern its so as to get it repaired, as he thought the pump of our great a value to the neighbors to be long tole. It was rather amosting to see the people's looks after they had obseed their pail or tea kettle on the spout of the pump, with such satisfaction at getting so fine a classee, who what tried to pump and found the handle conceasing when they saw others lengthing at them for being to fooked, said many of them would wait till the next cast men actual arrive so as to have a length at them in return. Speaking of this pump yesterday we mentioned that the strength of the pump had been making a charge for the water, but we then a state that we know nothing of the facts of the tase. As we do not wen to be unjust to the party conversely, we give his letter to us upon the subject: to do so and failed, and he sent two of his men with it to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New YORK, Dec. 7, 1860 Naw York, Dec. 7, 1860

I see by your report of the rea city of water test times was a cree go and or water taken from the pump corter of Montagemey street and East Broadway. Please core or the above corner; so charge was made or received. Yours reactivity.

JAMES OLVANY,

Corner of Fast Broadway and Montgonery street.

onemand and grant least assistances was the cade of the "lock to "who we accessity really was.

Onemand and Grant Structure.

At the courter of these access to demand for water was very great. The m ? had to be stationed here to keep a y kild of order; and to facilitate matters be mounted element on a pair of long find a runber boots, took the palls from the a pictuita, had them filled, or rather he had been as the special white others worked "like from the handed the palls to the owners. New iterating that he worked quickly, and notwith the router had been as a great was the demant for water. New iterating that the routing or the water was continuous, he did not get time to a calculate his back more than once on hour if so often, as great was the demant for water. Veneze of air kiter and rises were brought into requisiting as on the best of a calculate, it is not only a rare piece of crockers, or rather crockery, if the number of rivate and join is cauld be overdered as evidence, made an appearance in poblic which, perhaps, they have not before done man drived."

THE HYDRANTS—DRY PUMPS.

The former comparatively had a rest yesterday when empered with the stay before. This was doubtless owing to the fact that from eleven or clock P. M. on Tauraday, it two o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fair supply of water passed through the pipes to the houses down town, and those who were analic caught at much as they could during that time. This doubtless prevented that descript that time. This doubtless prevented that descript which otherwise would have been made upon these remain to for some time. Others have had their sections put out of order, and there will be few found to put them right again now the Croton is on. Those who have felt the value of these pumps should eleb together and the remain to for some time. The section is on. Those who have felt the value of these pumps should eleb together and keep them in order, so as to be roady when needed. The pump at the reme of Bayard and Mott streets is in this occultion. Savry up and get the dry pumps all in order, or to one can tell when they may again be needed.

Several of our city browers have stopped their works and ant their cupines purming water into their large value, so that the friendblants of their immediate neighborhoods might be able to get a good supply of water from their wess by merely tuning a tap on and off. This was a good been, and one that will not be forgotten for some time by many of the recipients of the (at him time) great herming. Small favors at the proper time are much better than greater ones when not needed.

NOTICES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Mr Kennedy has lessed the following general
the accessal precipates....

AF ACEDECY HAS RESSENT THE COLORWING GENERAL OTHER TO THE SEVERAL OFFICER, NO. 240.

You will specially dured every member of your com-mand to be on the siert in discovering every infringement of the order of the Croton Aquetted Board of this data and where it is found that the Croton water is continued

wees, you will afrest The following notice also appears in our . OFFICE OF THE CRITE ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT No. 21 Elizabeth street, New York, Dec. 7, 1869.

STOFFACE OF THE CHOTON WATER. irticularly requested by the Chiof Engine is, or others, having allowed STOFFAGE OF The by the Chief Engineer, the merchants, or others, having clerks, porters or private watchmen in their employ, would station them about their premises, with their keys, in order that speedy so crees may be obtained to the various bullwings in case or fire, during the continuance of this difficulty.

JOHN DECKES.

THE PIRE DEPARTMENT have certainly kept themselves in constant readiness for action. In front of the Exempt engine house the powerful, self propelling steam fire sugine Nisgara, from the Novelty Works, was last evening and night kept in the street, with steam up, ready for action at the slightest warning, and the J. O. Storm (steam) and the Exempt hand fire engines were also in waiting, with a sufficient number of hands in the house to start them. The other comparies were also very active, and with such a gallant corps ready to work "with a will" when necessity calls, exercity there ought to be but little fear even when the Oreton is not on.

FIRE IN STANTON STREET.

It was fortunate that the fire in the cost of factory at the foot of Stanton street—which fire broke out a little before noon yesterday—was so near the East river. As the water was not over one hundred yards from the building, the fire engines applied their sustion pipes to the river, and from thence pamped an over whelming flood on the fire. They were aided also by a steam free engine kept constantly ready for one in the fectory, and which poured on a heavy stream from the same nurse. Engine Company No. 44 threw on a stream from one of the Croton by drants in the vicinity, and altogether the water was poured on so plenifully that the fire was effectually extinguished in a very short time. It is a little remarkable, in oursection with this fire, that on the moraing of yes terday the foreman of the factory notified the police that in the event of a fire breaking out in the vicinity their steam fire engine might be used to throw a stream on it from the river, doubtless little anticipating that it assistance would so soon be required by the factory itself.

DAY SCENE AT THE BREAK YESTERDAY.

DAY SOEME AT THE BREAK YESTERDAY.

There were a large growd of persons assembled yesterday on that portion of the Fifth avenue on which the Arsenal fronts, watching the workmen—who were reduced to one third the number of the previous day—as they worked away in the gap caused by the exavation made to reach the pipe. The workmen reached the spot where the mains were broken at an early hour yesterday morning, and a reduced number at once act to work to remove the broken pips, which were replaced by those of a sounder character. Two statements were given to our reporter as the cause of the breakays of the pipe. they think to be correct. One of the statements was that a large boulder was placed between the two pipes, realizing on them, and the weight of the earth above caused so much greater pressure upon the outer surface than could be relisted by the water and the air indide, which resulted in a break. The other statement was that the marshy nature of the earth aboeath the pipes was incapable of allowing the mains to keep in a level position, and the iron not beleve facilities consequently broke by the pressure above. Whatever may have been the cause, certain it is that when the pipes were reached an orifice large enough to allow a man to creep through was discovered in both pipes. It appears that the pipes had been land down in the places from whetce the fractured joint was removed in the year 1889; and from the appearance of the piaces of pipe now broken up there is but little doubt that an extensive leakage has been going on for some time from the cracks in the 'hisb'' of the distribution of the piaces of pipe now broken up there is but little doubt that an extensive leakage has been going on for some time from the cracks in the 'hisb'' of the distribution of the factor of the result of the leakage did into materially affect their level, but when an additional direct feet were added thereto the weight was too much, and a fracture caused. The earth taken from the excavation was thrown into the vacant space on the East ever side of the Arsenal, making a level pione of erround for some exist, consisting of a soft material which, to the feet, resembled a turkey carpet, had not the dampuness reminded those with leaky boo's or aboes that the addition of a rabber shoe would be advantage own. In the centre of the side of the gap a lofty derrick pole had been erected, to which a "long arm," worked by rope and pullies, was attached. The main pole was standed by feur cops stays, and this derrick was used for shifting the pipes from place to place. The remains of last night's bivonae free was still smoldering, and an iron can spoken of yesterday, had to a great degree subsided, and what remained had a thin coating of ice over the top. That perition of the water from the leak that flowed Parkwise seems to have gone into a channel that was out for the reception of water. If that he so there will be pienty of good skating ground in the Park this season providing it freezes over. The pond on the east side of the Nee Haven Kalfroad track was coated with thick ice yesterday, and the boys were using their skates to the best advantage, which, with the mow lying about on all sides, gave quite a wintry aspect to the some Some of our readers seem to think the work might have progressed faster than it has done in the case of repairing this damage. We cannot presume to be judges of masons' work, but it should be always borne in mind that when a city is in danger expedition should always be used. We give below one of the many communications we have received upon this subject, and if what the subscriber says be true, that the work could have been done in six hours, why keep the city

have been done in Fix hours, why keep the citive days without water? If, however, all the expedition has been used that could possibly be, our readers shoulears to be thankful for moreles received in our havin water so soon as we have. Two days being without had enough, but how would the loss of water for a weel or two be felt? or two be felt?

TO TER EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIE—I have this cay visited the location and seen the broken part of the male pipes of our Croton, and do positively assert that the probability is almost a certainty that any respectable steam engine éstablishment in this city, would nedertake and perform the whole necessary labor and material for renewing the broken pipes and supply of water in six working hears, for a sum of least than five thousand collars. If there is any doubt of this, I will give twenty thousand dollars bands, on a wager, that I can perform a like smount of labor in that time at less cost. Respectfully, JAMES COO'HRANS, One of the sufferers, No. 8 Tenth street, N. Y.

I have inspected the work and know what I write about.
J. C.

At right when one of the overseers went to the New Ha-ven Railread men to sek for the loan of a larger lamp, the man replied that if they "could only get the water for their regions they should have the use of a whole loco-motive to give them light, not only a mere lantern." The lamp wan handed to the workmen and was found to be of great use.

ismp was handed to the workmen and was found to be of great use.

NIGHT SCENE AT THE BREAK.

Last night the scene was very peculiar. The night was pitchy dark, except from the reflection of the snow and the lights of the stores, and the wood fire threw the outline of the arcenal in bold relief to the view of any observers who might have been excessing the Park from the Sixth or Eighth avenues. On erriving at the gap, the appearance of the men, with black faces, working by the light from four political processing lengue of long poices, and peuring in moltan lead for "packing" the joints of the pipes, has somewhat of an infernal appearance. The lights from the road fire upon the faces of the lockers on gave them a very rody hoe, and the from caulidon of moltan lead over the cost fire did not heighten the beauty though it added to the wildness of the picture. And all this took place in our fashionable thoroughfare, the Fifth avenue, the only house near beside the arsenal being a few woo len edifices built in the hollow, and which s'rectures narrantly excepted being carried away by the flood when the

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotlories -WOOD SIDIT & CO. Managers of the
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40, 12, 30, 29, 72, 74, 55, 2, 60, 7, 17, 14, 51.
DRIAWARE—CLASS 684 Dec 7, 1893.

66, 48, 54, 34, 71, 32, 43, 14, 22, 4, 77, 8, 20.
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